MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XIX. WEDNESDAY, 17th. August 1803. Number 932.

Navy Bills.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Sum of Money is required for the u[illegible] of HIS MAJESTY'S SQUADRON i[illegible] INDIA, for BILLS upon the PRINCIPAL OFFICERS and COMMISSIONERS of HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY, LONDON, at Ninety Days Sight.

TENDERS to be delivered into my Office, on or before Thurſday the 18th. Inſtant at Noon.

On the Envelope muſt be written "*Tenders for Supplying Caſh upon Navy Bills at 90 Days Sight.*"

THOMAS HOSEASON,
Naval Officer.

Naval Office, Madras 9th. Aug. 1803.

Advertiſement.

VICTUALLING CONTRACT,

PURSUANT to Orders *from the* Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners *of the* Admiralty, *addressed to* Vice Admiral Peter Rainier, *Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Indian Seas.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals will be received at my Office on or before the 26th. of October next, for ſupplying His Majesty's Squadron in the East Indies, with Provisions of all Species [illegible]uring their continuance in theſe Seas; or un[illegible]l Twelve Months warning for diſſolving the [illegible]ontract ſhall have been given by either Party.

The ſaid Contract to Commence on the 8th. day of June 1804.

The CONDITIONS for the CONTRACT are as FOLLOWS VIZ.

1ſt.—That the Propoſer do engage to ſupply His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels employed in the Eaſt Indies, either in Peace or War, with good and wholeſome BISCUIT, FLOUR, WHEAT, RICE, PEASE, SUGAR, RAISINS, KISMISSES, BLACK TEA, WINE, RUM, ARRACK, and VINEGAR, together with *Freſh Beef* occaſionally whilſt in Port.

2d.—That the ſame be delivered on board the different Ships in ſuch proportions as may be ordered, at their Moorings or Anchoring places in the River Hoogley, Madras Roads, the Harbour of Bombay, at Prince of Wales's Iſland, Trincomaley, or at any other Britiſh Settlement in the Bay of Bengal, or on the Malabar Coaſt—The Purſers or their Stewards to be preſent, and to inſpect the Weighing and Condition of the Proviſions before they are embarked for the Ships, if the Contractor ſhall require it.

3d.—For the convenience of the Contractor he ſhall be allowed, if he thinks proper, to have an Agent on Board one of the Ships of [illegible]e Squadron, to tranſact his buſineſs at the dif[illegible]ent Ports, and to obtain with greater cer[illegible]ty the neceſſary Supplies, particularly of [illegible]sh Provisions.

[illegible]h.—The Propoſals to ſpecify ſeperately, [illegible]rds at full Length, the exact Prices in [illegible]g Money, at which the different Articles [illegible]urniſhed at the beforementioned places, [illegible] the Gallon, or the Engliſh Hundred [illegible] 12 lb. Avoirdupois.

[illegible] Proviſions to be delivered upon [illegible]f the Commanders of any part [illegible] by regular Demands, and the [illegible]certained by the Purſers re[illegible], are to be deemed Vouch[illegible]actor to payment—Forms [illegible]eceipts may be ſeen on

[illegible]f Proviſions and [illegible]l annually, be[illegible]s quite un[illegible]ſelf lia[illegible] Ships [illegible]dian

8th.—In addition to the above, when in Port, one pound of Fresh Beef, will be to be ſerved to each Man per Day, for four days in the Week, or oftener, if it ſhall be required: the Contractor is therefore to ſpecify the rate per Pound in Sterling Money, at which the Freſh Meat will be Supplied at the different Ports, in the ſeveral parts of India before ſpecified, or on the Malabar Coaſt.

9th.—The Contractor is to ſupply Subſtantial Casks if required, for Water, Rum, Arrack, Wine and Vinegar, the Caſks are to conſiſt of Leagers, Half Leagers, Butts, Puncheons, Hogſheads, Barrels and Half Hogſheads, with the uſual Proportion of Iron Hoops for each, and he is to ſtate in his Propoſals, the Rate at which each Ton of Caſk will be ſupplied, calculating—

Three LEAGERS Equal to Two Ton,
Two BUTTS to One Ton,
Three PUNCHEONS to Ditto,
Four HOGSHEADS to Ditto,
Six BARRELS to Ditto,
Eight HALF HOGSHEADS to Ditto,

each Ton of Caſk is expected to contain 252 Gallons Wine Meaſure, and all Caſks are to be made of Sound and well Seaſoned Teak or Oak Timber—The Dimenſions of the Staves and Heading Pieces, are to be conformable to the uſual and eſtabliſhed Cuſtoms of the Navy in England.

10th.—For all Spirits, Water or Vinegar Caſks that may be returned complete in Hoops and Staves, the Contractor is to give Credit to Government for Two Thirds of their Original Value.

11th.—The earlieſt notice, conſiſtent with the objects of the Service, will be given to the Contractor, of the probable Quantity of Proviſions and Victualling Stores that may be wanted at *any particular port*, ſo as to enable him or his Agents, to make his or their Arrangements, either for procuring them on the ſpot, or tranſporting them from hence, as may be moſt advantageous for himſelf:—but it is to be underſtood, that *Freſh Meat* is always to be furniſhed if Demanded, in Forty Eight Hours after the notice of any Ship's arrival in Port.

12th.—Whatever quantity of Proviſions and Stores are ordered to be got in readineſs or applied for, ſhall neceſſarily be received, after the Contractor has provided them.

13th.—The Rum, Wine and Arrack to be at leaſt One Year Old, and all the Proviſions of ſuch a quality as to enſure their keeping in a due and proper State of Preſervation, for the period, at leaſt, for which they are laid in: the uſual period for Victualling His Majeſty's Ships of War, will ſeldom exceed *three or four* Months, except for an Europe Voyage; but all dry Proviſions are to be warranted to keep for four Months certain, from the time they are Shipped, or for a longer period if required: the particulars of the Warranty will be ſubject to ſuch regulations as may hereafter be pointed out by the Commissioners for Victualling His Majeſty's Navy, LONDON.

14th.—The Contractor to ſtand to all loſſes before delivery, and to be anſwerable for the repayment of the Contract Rates for all Proviſions, which ſhall at any time during expenditure, and within the time of Warranty, be Condemned, by the regular and preſcribed mode of Surveys eſtabliſhed in the Royal Navy, on account of their having been originally of a bad quality.

15th.—The Prices under the preſent Contract, muſt be framed on a peace Eſtabliſhment, but the propoſer is deſired to ſpecify the Advanced Rates of Per Centage on each Article, and at each of the beforementioned places, at which, he is willing to engage to continue the Supplies, in caſe of a Naval War in this Country with any European Power; ſuch encreaſed Rates of Per Centage upon the Supplies, to Commence only for ſuch Proviſions and Victualling Stores, as ſhall be delivered after the firſt Intelligence is received of a War being declared, or of the appearance of an Enemy's Fleet, or Ships of War in the Indian Seas—And ſuch additional Per Centage is to be diſcontinued when the ceſſation of Hoſtilities at Sea ſhall ceaſe, according to the Preliminary Articles of Peace, uſually publiſhed on ſuch occaſions.

16th.—All Payments to the Contractor for Supplies of Proviſions and Victualling Stores are to be made in Bills upon the Commiſſioners for Victualling His Majeſtys Navy, at 90 days Sight—The ſaid Bills to be approved of by the [illegible]mander in Chief, or ſuch other Perſon as [illegible]y hereafter direct to examine and Audit [illegible]pplies for which they are drawn. The [illegible]ers, or Purſer's Receipts, are to be re[illegible] by the Contractor for the purpoſe of a [illegible]juſtment of his accounts with the Com[illegible] in Chief of the Squadron, the Commiſ[illegible] for Victualling His Majeſty's Navy, or [illegible]her Perſon as he may judge neceſſary to appoint for that Service—And the Bills received by the Contractor in this way, are to be conſidered as advances made on Account of Supplies Per Contract.

17th.—The Contractor is to ſpecify in his Propoſals the Rates in Sterling Money at which he will execute the following duties—Viz.

18th.—Attending to the receipt, re delivery, care and Tranſportation, of the Proviſions, and ſuch Sea Stores as may be ſent from Europe for the uſe of His Majeſty's Squadron.

19th.—For Conveying a Ton of Proviſions or Stores in Caſks from the Ship in which it arrives to the Warehouſe or Godown where it is to be depoſited.

20th.—For Conveying the ſame from the Warehouſe where it may have been depoſited, to the Ship where it is to be uſed.

21ſt.—For the Monthly expence of Cooperage, and attending to the care of each Ton of Proviſion Caſk, while they remain under the Contractors Charge.

22d.—For the Monthly rent of Godown Hire, neceſſary to be provided for the ſaid Europe Proviſions and Sea Stores Per Ton, if the ſame ſhall not be provided or found by Government.

23d.—For the Freight and Tranſportation of each Ton of Proviſion Caſk, that may be ordered to be ſent to or from the following places, (without ſubjecting the Contractor to the riſk either of Enemies or the Seas, or rendering him Accountable in any reſpect for the State or Condition of the Stores or Proviſions which come to his hands for any of the purpoſes aforeſaid.)

24th.—RATE OF FREIGHT, from Bombay to Prince of Wales's Iſland, or any other Port in the Bay of Bengal, Per Ton.

25th.—Ditto from Bengal to Prince of Wales's Iſland, or any other Port in the Bay of Bengal.

26th.—Ditto from Madras to Ditto.

27th.—Ditto from Madras to Bombay.

28th.—Ditto from Madras to Bengal,

29th.—Ditto from Madras to Trincomaly.

30th.—No Propoſal will be noticed that differs from the terms herein ſpecified, nor unleſs good Security is offered, or a Depoſit made to the amount of £. 10,000 Sterling, which ſhall be forfeited to Government, if the Contractor ſhall neglect or refuſe to fulfill his engagements, or in caſe of any failure on his part, in delivery on demand of the neceſſary Supplies to make good and defray the Expence, whatever that expence may be, of obtaining them through the means of any other Agent, whom the Comanding Officer of His Majeſty's Squadron or any detached Ship or Ships of War may employ for that particular purpoſe.

31ſt.—The Contractor to pay all the charges attending the drawing and Execution of the Deeds between the parties.

32d.—The Proviſions and Stores are expected to be of the ſame quality now ſupplied to His Majeſty's Ships by the Hon. Basil Cochrane, which have given general, and indeed univerſal ſatisfaction throughout the Squadron.

33d.—The Propoſals will be opened in the preſence of Vice Admiral Rainier the Commander in Chief (or the Commanding Officer of His Majeſty's Squadron in India for the time being) or in his abſence they will be forwarded for acceptance by me.

By Command of the Commander in Chief.

(*Signed*) THOMAS HOSEASON.
Secretary, & Naval Officer
At Madras.

Naval Office, Madras 4th. day of Auguſt 1803.

Advertiſement.

A. GOODALL and Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,
EXCELLENT HAMS,
JUST LANDED FROM THE VERY LAST,
SHIP
FROM ENGLAND.

Fort St. George, 12th. Auguſt 1803.

For Sale on Commiſſion.

BY
HEEFKE FAURE and Co.
SEVERAL
Mathematical, Philoſophical,
AND
OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Advertiſed in a late Courier.

MADEIRA WINE,

At 180 Pagodas per Pipe,
150 per Ditto,
120 per Ditto,
THESE WINES,
HAVING BEEN A CONSIDERABLE TIME
IN INDIA,
ARE FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
AND
OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,
APPLY TO
Meſſrs. HUNTER and HAY.

Advertiſement.

JAMES FRANCK,

BEGS leave to inform the LADIES that he has purchaſed a ſmall—
ASSORTMENT OF
MILLENERY,
AND
JEWELLERY,
WHICH WILL BE EXPOSED
FOR SALE,
On FRIDAY Next.

A Card.

T. HAWKES,

BEGS leave to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Settlement, that he has for Sale, ſome fine—
CANARY BIRDS,
AND
GOLDFINCHES,
IN FULL SONG AND FEATHER.

Fort St. George, 16th. Auguſt 1803.

Advertiſement.

THOMAS DISLEY,

Watch and Clock Maker,

BEGS Leave to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN, of the Settlement, that he has for ſale on Commiſſion, a Neat and choice Aſſortment of JEWELLERY, which will be diſpoſed of for Ready Money.

Madras 16th. Auguſt 1803.

Advertiſement.

THOMAS DISLEY,

Watch and Clock Maker,

BEGS leave to inform his FRIENDS & the PUBLIC in general that he has taken a Houſe in St. Thome Street, next door to Meſſrs. COLT BAKER and Co. where he intends to carry on the Watch making buſineſs in all its branches. From the liberal encouragement and ſupport he formerly experienced, he hopes that by a ſteady and aſſiduous attention to his buſineſs to meet with a continuance of that ſupport and indulgence again.

☞ His charges will always be moderate.

Madras, 1ſt. Auguſt 1803.

Freight or Paſſage.

TO
BATAVIA & JAVA,
THE BRIG
CAROLINE.
CAPTAIN VERHAAGE,
WILL SAIL ABOUT THE 25th. INSTANT.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
CAPT. VERHAAGE,
No. 22 Anderſon's Street.

EPIGRAMME.

UN ridicule personnage
Parloit beaucoup d'un beau voyage
Qu'en Italie il avoit fait,
— J'ai vu tel & tel cabinet,
J'ai vu Florence, Rome, Pise—
—Monsieur, aviez-vous vu Venise?
Demande-t-on a ce propos.
—Oui mais il faut que je vous dise
Que c'est en changeant de chevaux.

LAVERNÆ, FURUM PATRONÆ, DELUBUM INGRESSUS, B——PRECATUR.

Laverna, noctes atque dies
Tu, Diva, mea sola quies!
Da, Diva, *Successores* oro!
Respondet Diva Pulchra—MOREAU!

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 17th. August, 1803.

LIEUT. GENERAL STUART, the *Commander in Chief*, arrived at the Presidency, on Saturday last, and on Sunday also arrived LIEUT. COLONEL AGNEW, *Adjutant General of the Army*.

On Monday evening arrived the *Spanish Frigate*—IPHIGENIA, Captain Catala, from Cadiz, which she left on the 29th, of April.

The Intelligence brought by the above Ship is of a very pleasing nature;—The differences recently subsisting between Great Britain and France are stated as being in a train of immediate accomodation:—the Emperor of Russia, it would appear, had been referred to on the occasion, and PEACE, it was said would be the happy result of his mediation. It is added that a stop had been put to the warlike preparations, both of Great Britain and the French Republic.

A Cutter had arrived at Lisbon, in seven days from England, with the above important information. She had been dispatched by Sir Francis Baring.

The extra Ship WELLESLEY, Captain Peter Gordon, will, it is said, proceed for England on Thursday next. The only *Passengers* we have heard of are, Mrs. Wilkinson,—Mrs. Pentland, and Lieut. Pentland, of the Native Infantry.

The Extra Ship UNION, Capt. Mackintosh, arrived on monday evening from England—sailed from the Downs on the 30th. of March.

PASSENGERS.

Miss Mackintosh—The Honorable Edwin Lindsay,—Hugh Ross,—C. Decarterd,-Elisha Barber—Thomas Marriott—A. Macqueen,—David Stewart—W. Godby,—and Thomas Dawson, *Cadets*.

The Ship ALEXANDER, Captain Normand, sailed from Bombay on the 23d. Ultimo, for England.

PASSENGERS—Lieutenant John Woodhouse 7th. Regiment Madras Cavalry, Lieutenant Mackenzie of His Majesty's 78th. Regiment, Lieut. Young 75th. Regiment, Lieut. Strachan of the Hon'ble Company's Service, and Lieut. Jeakes of the Bombay Marine.

PROMOTIONS, &c.

Madras European Regiment—Captain Lieutenant George Custance, to be Captain of a Company: Lieut. Henry Yarde, to be Captain Lieutenant; Lieut. Gilbert Waugh, to be Quarter-Master.

19th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain Lieutenant John Wisset, to be Captain of a Company; Lieutenant R. W. Davis, to be Captain Lieutenant.

Mr. John James, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon.

Mr. James Barter, Surgeon, to be Garrison Surgeon at Masulipatam

Lieutenants Cox and A. Pentland to proceed to Europe, and Lieutenant J. Mackay to proceed to Sea, for the benefit of their health.

COLOMBO,—28th. July 1803.

G. O BY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency is pleased to appoint LIEUT. COLONEL HUNTER, of His Majesty's 19th. Regiment to be Commandant of Fort Ostenberg.

BOMBAY CASTLE,—23d. JULY 1803,

The Honorable the Governor in Council grants permission to LIEUTENANT COLONEL OAKES, to proceed to England on furlough for the benefit of his health.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W H. BLACHFORD, of the Engineer Corps, to proceed to Europe on furlough for the benefit of his health and eventually to retire from the service or to return to India, agreeably to the existing Regulations.

On Monday last the DRAWING of the SECOND CLASS of the Madras Road LOTTERY, commenced at the Exchange in Fort St. George.

Friday last being the Aniversary of the Birth of His Royal Highness THE PRINCE OF WALES, a Royal Salute was fired at noon from the Garrison of Fort St. George, and at one o'clock from his Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Ships in the Roads.

This day being a *Native Holiday*, no business will be transacted at either of the Madras BANKS.

CALCUTTA,—25th. July.

On Saturday the Purser of the Honorable Company's ship ADMIRAL GARDNER, Captain Bradford, reached town with the agreeable intelligence of the safe arrival in the river of that vessel, in company with the Hon. Company's ship the CITY OF LONDON, Captain Landon.

BIRTHS.

At Ganjam, on the 4th. Instant, the Lady of PETER CHERRY Esq. of a Daughter.

At Tellicherry, the Lady of ALEXANDER BELL Esq. of a Son.

On the 2d. Instant, the Lady of LIEUTENANT COOPER, of a Son.

On the 10th March, at Taunton, the Lady of Captain H. C. Montgomery, of the Madras Cavalry, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Hydrabad, HIS HIGHNESS THE NEZAM of the Deckan.

At Seringapatam, on the 7th. Instant, ENSIGN FREDERICK DANIEL SANDOZ, of His Majesty's Swiss Regiment of Meuron.

At Seringapatam on the 8th Inst. LIEUT. WILLIAM ELLIOT, of the 1st Battalion 14th Native Regiment.

At Poonah on the 31st July, LIEUTENANT FRANCIS EVANS, of the 2d Battalion 3d Native Regiment.

At Sea, on board the Tellicherry, on the 26th. Jan. Mrs. POPHAM, the Lady of Major General Popham.

At Bombay, LIEUTENANT JOHN HAYES, of His Majesty's 78th foot.

At Vellore, LIEUTENANT MC. DOUGALL, of His Majesty's 33d. Regiment.

EUROPE DEATHS.

Captain Chilcot of the Royal Navy.
Captain Carter of the Royal Navy.
Sir W. Hamilton K. B. His RED RIBBON, it is imagined will be given to SIR SIDNEY SMITH.
At Plymouth, Lieut. Newton, 42 Years a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.
At Cork the Hon. J. Tonson, Brother to Lord Riversdale.
Captain Burgess of the 84th Regiment.
General E. M. Brown.
At Edinburgh, Captain Burnett.
At Dublin, Colonel Blacquiere.
At Edinburgh, Major Duff.
At Dalkeith, Lieut. Colonel Baillie.
At Edinburgh, Captain Mackintosh.
Captain West, of the Royal Navy.
Captain P. Parry of the Royal Navy.
At Dusseldorf, Baroness Hompesch.
Lieut. Grindall of the Castor frigate.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

MADRAS,—16th. AUGUST.

8 per Cent Bonds from 3½ to	4 per Cent. Dif.
8 per Cent Decennial Loan	1 per Cent. Dif.
8 per Cent New Loan 3½ to	4 per Cent. Dif.
10 per Cent Decennial	6 per Cent Pr.
10 per Cent Duennial	Par.
6 per Cent. Certificates	11 per Cent Dif.
Nabobs Consols,	4 to 5 per Cent. Dif
Unconsolidated Nabobs Bonds	50 per Cent. Dif.

ARRIVALS.

August, 10th—His Majesty Ship Fox.—Ship Burnaby, Capt. J. Watt, from Vizagapatam, left 7th. August.—H. M Ship St. Fiorenzo—15th. Extra Ship Union.—Spanish Frigate Iphigenia.

DEPARTURES.

August, 10th.—Ship Daniel, Captain Wm. Mackay, for Pegue.—12th. Ship Friendship, Capt. Ross, Southward—13th. Ship Clyde, Capt. Mc. Call, Bengal.—14th. American Ship Grace, Calcutta—Hon. Company's Cutter Sultan, Capt. Miller, Cruise—His Majesty's Ship Dedaigneuse, Capt. Heywood, Southward.

TRINCOMALE.

Arrived, July 28th. Brig *Olive Branch*, Captain H. LIPPEATT, from Mauritius—and sailed the same day.

BOMBAY COURIER,—30th. July 1803.

The Ship JEHANGEER, drifted on shore on Old Woman's Island on Saturday last, but she was got off, and returned to the Harbour without any material damage.

Yesterday arrived the Ship OLIVE, Captain Mathew from Madras, which she left the 28th June.—*Passengers* Lieut. Robertson, and Messrs. Paterson and Duncan.

The CEYLON, the UNION and the HOBART, are the three extra ships yet expected for this Port—The first and second are also destined for Madras.

The latest time appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors for the sailing of the extra ships from Gravesend, was the 23d. February last, and they would probably leave the land in all April.

BANK-NOTES.—An Account of the Amount of the Notes of the Bank of England in Circulation on the 1st of June, the 1st. August, the 1st. of October, and the 1st of December, 1802, and the 1st, of February 1803, distinguishing the Amount of those that are below the value of of Five Pounds:—

Amount of Bank of England Notes of Five Pounds each and upwards, including Bank Post Bills, payable seven days after sight.

On the 1st. June, 1802 - - - -	13,257,600
1st Aug. 1802 - - - -	14,386,640
1st. Oct. 1802 - - - -	13,111,510
1st. Dec. 1802 - - - -	12,075,020
1st. Feb. 1803 - - - -	12,874,030
Amount of Bank of England Notes of 2l. & 1l. each,	
On the 1st. June, 1802 - - - -	3,013,610
1st. Aug. 1802 - - - -	3,292,510
1st. Oct. 1802 - - - -	3,435,130
1st. Dec. 1802 - - - -	3,236,530
1st. Feb. 1803 - - - -	3,234,530

W. WALTON, Acc. Gen.

Bank of England, 7th Feb. 1803.

Now that the Indemnity of the Grand Duke of Tuscany is decided upon, it is generally thought in Paris that Talleyrand will be removed from the Consular Court; he is very much dissatisfied that *his Mrs. Grant* cannot be presented to Madame Bonaparte, and he has repeatedly expressed himself freely on the subject to the First Consul; so far, indeed, as to say, "*Je crois qu' elle vaut bein une autre.*"—I believe she is every bit as good as *another!*—This was heard and felt by the *Hero of St. Jean d' Acre*, who never *pardons* or *forgets*.

Madame Beauharnois, *alias* Madame Barras, *alias* Madame &c. &c. &c. *alias* Madame . . . , is called by the Parisian Wits—*La maitresse générale de la France, et des François!*

Major-General Robert Brownrigg is, appointed to be Quarter-Master General to the Forces, vice General Dundas, who is placed on the Staff as a General.

THE COURIER,—23d. March.

Our preparations have produced the effect of stopping the sailing of the Louisiana expedition, and of the Dutch squadron, under Vice Admiral *Hartsinck*. On Friday last, a Courier arrived at the French *Ambassador's* at the Hague, with orders, that the squadron for Louisiana should remain in port, and that the troops should be cantoned at Helvoet till further orders. The expedition was to have sailed to-day.

Vice Admiral *Hartsinck's* squadron was to have sailed at the same time for the Mediterranean, to relieve Admiral *De Winter*. But the Dutch Government wish to wait the issue of the negotiations between this country and France.

Admiral Lord *Keith* is very actively employed at Plymouth in superintending the fitting out of the ships. A great number of prime seamen have entered within these few days.

The press at Cork and Waterford has been very successful.

It has been rumoured that in consequence of the *First Consul's* behaviour to Lord *Whitworth* at the audience on Sunday se'nnight, his Lordship has intimated to the Minister for Foreign Affairs that he shall not attend the Consular Levees, without a proper explanation of the events of that day. His Lordship acts with proper spirit.—An insult to our Ambassador is an insult to the British nation, and an ample apology ought to be demanded for it.

Great exertions are made at Vienna, to improve the commercial state of the town and port of Trieste.

The *Palatine* of *Hungary* set out on the 7th. inst. for Petersburgh, where he is to be affianced to the Princess of *Baden*. The marriage is to be solemnised at Cracow, where the presence of the Emperors of *Germany* and *Russia* is expect.

Like master, like man. *Talleyrand*, as well as his Sovereign, can be insolent to the Ministers of those States degraded by their French connection, or weakened by French intrigues; but he was far from approving of the violence offered towards the Representative of the King of the first Nation upon earth, he, therefore, with all humility, entreated his Master to make it up. His maxim is, that until France has a Navy equal to that of Britain, the *Chief Consul* must sink his pretensions to be the modern *Alexander*, and content himself, with respect to England, to act *a-la-Philipe*. His advice, however, was so ill received, that he gave in his resignation, and for twenty-four hours rumour appointented him different successors, such as *Segur, Otto, Calliard, &c.*; but while the public were thus busy, *Bonaparte* invited *Talleyrand* to dine with him in private, and, after some explanation, returned him his Ministerial *Porte feuille*, and he is, at present, again the first favourite of the *First Consul*.

A widow and her two daughters were arrested, a few days ago, and on the following day took their departure in the Cayenne Diligence. Their crime was *selling a Caricature*, in their stall upon the Boulevards, representing General *Leclerc* in Purgatory, surrounded by a hundred thousand Blacks, and fifty thousand white slaves who are reproaching him with their deaths, and telling him if he had, like his ancestors, meddled only with *hair-powder* instead of *gun-powder*, they should not have met there.

Two Printers, and 3 Booksellers have, been lately sent to the Temple Bastille, for printing and selling the late Trial of *Peltier* with Mr. *Mackintosh's* Speech at full length. Another edition from the Consular Press, is now presented to sale, in which, of course, every thing striking or offensive, is left out: in short, it is now a Trial *a la Francaise*, fit for *free Frenchmen* to read.

LONDON,—10th. April.

Yesterday morning we received the *Paris Journals* to the 8th. the contents of which are not of much importance.—Dispatches, dated the 10th of January, have been received from the Captain-General of the Army of St. Domingo, of the nature of which no other mention is made, then simply that the condition of the Colony is somewhat improved. A reinforcement had arrived from France, which, no doubt, had rendered the situation of General *Rochambeau* more and secure.

The French Government continue attentive to every means of encreasing their NAVAL FORCE. For this purpose, orders have been issued for cutting down a great quantity of the timber of the forest of Soignes, which is to be sent to the ports of Brest, Havre, Dunkirk, and L'Orient. From this forest, the Dutch formerly obtained vast supplies of Timber for their navy.—With respect to the affairs of Germany, the principal points, so long in dispute, appear to have been finally adjusted, and Passau has at length been delivered up by the *Emperor* to the Elector of *Bavaria*.

From Switzerland we learn, that the new Constitution, imposed by the *First Consul* upon that unhappy country, has been promulgated there, and, according to the French Journals well received by the People. The Patri[...]
is added, are immediately to be releas[...]
their confinement.—*Bonaparte's* views[...]
so extensive a description, that to pres[...]
bounds to his prospects would be a t[...]
treme difficulty. Even the Republic of[...]
ted Isles has not escaped his attention; and a preliminary, no doubt, to a more direct interference in the concerns of that State, he has, through his official agent, promised the Roman Catholic worship there his particular protection.—The French Funds on the 7th inst. were at the extraordinary high price of *66f. 60c.* but on the following day they declined to *64f. 75c.*

LONDON,—9th. April.

The reported change in Administration, we have every reason to believe, is void of all foundation.

Private letters from Paris make mention of some fresh plots against the *Chief Consul*; but no credit is attached to these accounts.

We have already stated that the French Government have prohibited the exportation of specie from France to this country. This measure has been adopted from an apprehension that the balance of commerce in our favour will drain the Republic of too large a quantity of cash. No less than 40,000l. were about to be transmitted from Calais last Wednesday when the prohibition was announced.

Thirty per cent. upon the Omnium lodged in the Bank was paid yesterday; a circumstance which, to all appearance, would not have materially affected the Funds, had not other causes contributed to affect a depression. It being what is termed settling day in Omnium, two defaulters were declared, one of whom, a great *Jew Broker*, has failed for no less a sum than 200,000l.

The last dispaches received from France, according to the reports at the Offices of Government, were not of a decisive nature. The Netiation, therefore, seems likely to go on, and the hopes of Peace become in consequence considerably strengthened.

Lord *Montgomery* is about to be united to Lady *Mary Montgomery*, daughter of the late Earl of *Eglinton*, who is possessed of a fortune of 14,000l. per annum.

STOCKS fell about one and a quarter per Cent. yesterday. Consols left off at 62, and Omnium at 15¼.

A private letter from Paris says, that the Government have ordered the principals of all the *families*, in that city to make an immediate *return* of the persons belonging to each, who are at present *absent*, stating the cause of their absence, & their respective means of subsistence. This order, it is added, has been occasioned by the great number of persons now absent from the metropolis without any avowed motive. Letters from Deal state, that several persons have lately *emigrated* from France to that par[t] of the coast, fearful of a new convulsion takin[g] place in their own country.

Notwithstanding the flattering financial statement of *Bonaparte*, it appears by the proceedings of the Tribunate, that the holders of some of the Government Securities have not been paid for some time past.

It is with regret we find, that the health of the Archduke *Charles* is in a most precarious state.

It is now determined that the Duke of *Mecklenburg-Schlwerin* is to be created an Elector. There have been negotiations upon this subject between Russia, Prussia, Austria, and France, which have terminated in favour of that Prince.

The Liskeard Committtee have reported in favour of the Sitting Members, and against the claim of Mr. T. *Sheridan* and Mr. *Ogilvie*. Mr. *Sheridan* has given notice of a Petition of Appeal to the House of Commons, against the decision of the Committee.

The Duke of *Richmond* is so much better, that great hopes are now entertained of his speedy recovery.

Colonel *Dalrymple's* anniversary dinner, in honour of the victory of the 8th of March, near Alexandria, was attended by Generals Sir *Eyre Coote* and *Milner*, and the Officers of the 1st battalion of the 3d regiment of Foot Guards who fought under the Colonel on that mem[o]rable day.

SUICIDE.

A very melancholy instance of suicide has oc[...]
within these few days. Col. *Dunkin*, of the Ar[...]
lately took lodgings at No. 1, Bell-street, Padd[...]
with his Lady, he being indisposed with the i[...]
accompanied with some fever; but nothing [...]
der indicated danger. According to repo[...]
said, that being ordered to prepare for [...]
in consequence of the approach of war [...]
parting from Mrs. *Dunkin* preyed on [...]
three, on Sunday morning last, he [...]
of bed, said he must go away, a[...]
window. Mrs. *Dunkin* thought [...]
ed, and endeavoured to persua[...]
said he must go away, and she [...]
turned round to call the ser[...]
dow, on the first floor, le[...]
down on his side, when [...]
and ran away. A pu[...]
but notwithstandi[...]
not be discover[...]
self into the [...]
several d[...]

[A]DDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS, TO HIS MAJESTY:

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to approach your Majesty with our warmest congratulations upon the discovery and failure of a wicked and treasonable conspiracy formed against your Majesty's sacred Person and Government.

We beg leave to express to your Majesty our horror and detestation of so atrocious and unnatural a design to destroy our free and happy Constitution, by an attempt against your Majesty's most sacred life; a life endeared to us by your Majesty's uniform and constant endeavours to preserve that Constitution inviolate, and by the manifold blessings derived to all your people from your Majesty's mild and beneficent reign; an attempt which furnishes a fresh proof of those flagitious principles which are alike subversive of all the duties of private life, of legitimate authority, of public order, and of civil liberty.

Whilst we trust that the punishment which has been inflicted upon the conspirators will have the effect of preventing traitorous machinations in future, we acknowledge with the utmost thankfulness and humility, the interposition of Almighty God, who, in detecting and defeating these wicked designs, has afforded your Majesty a fresh instance of that All-powerful Protection upon which your Majesty has invariably placed your reliance.

Your Majesty may be assured that is is our fixed resolution, as it is our sacred duty, to defend and protect your Majesty's person, to second your Majesty's uniform endeavours to maintain and preserve that excellent constitution under which this kingdom has so long flourished, and to transmit it unimpaired to our posterity.

HIS MAJESTY's MOST GRACIOUS ANSWER.

MY LORDS,

I receive, with peculiar satisfaction, this dutiful and loyal Address, in addition to the many signal proofs which you have given Me, of your cordial attachment to my Person and Government.

The strong and just sentiments of hatred and indignation, which you have expressed against this conspiracy, will, I doubt not, produce the most salutary effects, in preventing the renewal of such desperate and wicked attempts against our common interest

The warm, steady, and unshaken loyalty of my people, will, I trust, through the continuation of the Divine Protection hitherto vouchsafed to Me, render effectual my endeavours to maintain, and to transmit to the latest posterity, that freedom, security, and happiness, which experience has shewn us to be inseparably connected with the preservation of our established constitution.

ESSEX COUNTRY MEETING.

Yesterday at noon a very numerous and respectable County Meeting was holden [a]t the Shire Hall, in Chelmsford, in Essex, to [c]onsider of an Address to his *Majesty*, on the late traitorous designs against his Royal Person. As soon as the High Sheriff, S. T. *Gillum*, had opened the business of the meeting, one of the Members of the County, Colonel *Bullock*, arose, and addressed the Meeting in a short but elegant Speech. He spoke impressively of the amiable [vi]rtues of the beloved Sovereign, whose sacred [life] had been endangered; and concluded by ob[ser]ving that the threats of a foreign enemy, in [a]ddition to this domestic outrage, had a further [c]laim on the demonstration of the loyalty and [a]llegiance of all who head him. The Colonel [th]en read the Address very audibly, which was [u]nanimously approved.—Captain *Harvey*, the [o]ther Member for the County, after a neat [s]peech, seconded the Address; which being put [b]y the Sheriff, passed *nem. con.* Colonel *Bullock* [t]hen stated, that he was sorry to inform the [M]eeting, that the Lord-Lieutenant, Lord *Braybrooke*, who meant to have personally attended [t]he Meeting, was prevented from an indisposition.

The Sheriff was then requested to sign the [A]ddress on behalf of the Meeting, and to present it to his *Majesty*. And it was resolved, that the Lord Lieutenant (if he become sufficiently recovered,) be requested to accompany [h]im, with such other Gentlemen of the County [w]ho might wish to attend.—The following is [a c]opy of the Address:—

[To] *the* KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

[W]E, the SHERIFF, Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and [Fre]eholders, your most dutiful subjects of the County [of E]SSEX, intreat permission to offer our most sincere [con]gratulations upon your Majesty's late providential [deliv]erance. Continuing under the same Divine Pro[tectio]n, we trust that the sacred life of your Majesty [will lo]ng be preserved to us, affording, as it does, the [sec]urity for the happiness of your people.

[Deep]ly impressed with the constitutional blessings [we] have long enjoyed under your Majesty's mild [...]al Government, we cannot but deeply de[plore] they should have been endangered for a mo[ment by th]e foul designs of a few discontented and evil [...]

[...]e, Sir, with pride and confidence to as[sure] the steady loyalty of your Maritime [...] will ever manifest itself in a zealous [...]al Person and Dignity. Faithful [...] at all times be found united to [...]osperity of your Majesty's do[...]ious projects of domestic con[...]n hostilities of a foreign foe.

[...]tter, addressed by the [...] Home Department to [...] Maritime Counties

[...] ALIEN, [...] in

LONDON,—21st. March.

The following General Orders, dated Horse Guards, March 12, and signed *H. Calvert*, Adj. General of the Forces, appeared in the Gazette of Saturday:—"It is the *King's* pleasure, that notwithstanding any Leave of Absence granted by His *Majesty*, or by the *Commander* in *Chief*, all Officers belonging to Regiments in Great Britain, or on Foreign Stations, do join their respective Corps without delay, except such Officers as are employed on the Recruiting Service."

The four mutineers of the *Excellent*, who were lately executed in the West Indies, were *petty officers*. Eighteen men implicated in the offence, were sentenced to receive 800 lashes each.

In case of a war, a considerable part of the Militia of Ireland will be brought to England, and an equal proportion of our Militia will serve there in return.

Directions will immediately be given to all Greenwich Pensioners, able to perform duty, to assist in manning the ships in the River.

Report has assigned the command of the intended Channel Fleet to Admiral *Cornwallis*; of that in the North Sea to Lord *Nelson*.

Some time ago we stated a report, that Earl *St. Vincent* was to retire from the Admiralty, and to be succeeded by Lord *Melville*. The following paragraph, which we copy from *The Sun* tends to confirm the report:—"Earl *St. Vincent's* health is so bad, that his immediate retirement from office is again the topic of conversation."

To-morrow the remains of his Grace the Duke of *Bridgwater* are to be interred in Hertfordshire.

Mrs. *Sheridan* has been seriously ill of the *Influenza*, but we are happy to hear she is rapidly recovering.

The *Lord Chancellor* is so well again that he is able to attend the Courts.

J. Spencer Smith, Esq. M. P. is elected a Member of the Royal Society.

Sir *W. Scott* has obtained 2000l. per ann. and a house near Reading by the death of the late Mr. *Babbington*.

Sir Eyre Coote gave a grand dinner to the Officers of the Coldstream Guards, who served in Egypt in commemoration of the successful battle fought on the plains of Egypt on the 8th. of March.

The Duke of *Queensberry* is not only still alive but *merry*. He ate a very hearty supper on Thursday night, and was yesterday so much recovered, that, with his wonted *gallantry*, he sent to the Opera-house to enquire if Madame *Bolla* was yet arrived.

PORTSMOUTH, *10th. March*—His Majesty's ship *Amphion*, of 36 guns, Capt. *Hardy*, has unmoored, and is under orders for *India*.

SHEERNESS, *10th. March.*—The press was very severe yesterday; not a vessel but has lost the greater part of her crew; in consequence of which, many that were going to proceed on their voyages are stopped.

Lord *St. Vincent*, with that attention to the comfort and happiness of our gallant tars which has always distinguished him, has given directions that the orders for paying off ships or vessels in any of the ports shall be executed, and that the men so paid off, shall have a protection to secure them from being pressed for the space of 15 days, to enable them to visit their respective relations.

The Duke of *Portland* was so much recovered yesterday, as to have a few select friends to dine with him.

The Cynthia, Capt. Wright, on Friday arrived at Portsmouth, from Gibraltar. She has brought home several of the *mutineers* who were pardoned by the Duke of Kent.

Commondore Domett on Friday commissioned the Russel at Portsmouth.

The wreck of the *Hindostan* Indiaman has not been abandoned as was reported. Three gunbrigs and the Pilot Sloop are now riding near her, for the purpose of recovering such further parts of her cargo as can be saved, and to prevent the wreck being plundered.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HAGUE, 18TH MARCH.

A Courier from the *First Consul*, who is arrived at the French Ambassadoa's has brought dispatches, upon the receipt of which the sailing of the EXPEDITON for LOUISIANA was *countermanded*.—The troops had already left their respective quarters to be embarked; they are now returning to them. Several battalions will be cantoned at Helvoet, and in the environs, where they will wait the ulterior dispositions of the French Government.

Frequent state conferences are held; several couriers have been dispatched to different destinations; and orders have been sent to the Marine Council, and the War and Finance Department.—We hear that Admiral *Harfinck*, who was to have relieved Admiral *De Winter* in the Mediterranean, will not sail with his squadron from our ports till it be decided whether Peace will be preserved or not.

An English messenger has brought dispatches for Mr. *Liston*, the British Minister, and is gone with important dispatches to the Northern Courts.

Our funds fall more and more every day; yet a [...] report circulated at Amsterdam, that the disputes [betwe]en England and France had been arranged, occa[sioned t]he day before yesterday, a rise of between two [and ...] per cent; but yesterday, when the rumour was [found to] be unfounded, they fell to the price at which [they were bef]ore it was in circulation.

[...] new arrangements in the Cabi[net ... i]n circulation. It is very confident[ly ... th]at Earl *St. Vincent* retires from [...] where he is to be succeeded by

LONDON,—30th. March.

The report of persons having been taken up in Yorkshire charged with High Treason, and a connection with Despard, was not unfounded. On Thursday last were tried at York, *William Lee*, and *William Ronxely*, both of Sheffield, for having feloniously administered an oath to *William Simnet*, of Chesterfield, collier, to engage in association or conspiracy, formed for the purpose of disturbing the public peace. These two men were only indicted for unlawfully administering an oath, but a persual of the evidence against them will shew they were guilty of High Treason. They associated, took a secret oath, were to overthrow the Government by force of arms, the wives and families of those who fell in battle were to be provided for, and these ignorant, despicable miscreants, were to *govern* this country! In every particular the Societies of Sheffield resembled those of *Despard*, and they were no doubt in connection with them, as it appears about the time he was apprehended, the conspiracy at Sheffield was detected, in consequence of a letter from London being intercepted at the General Post Office. These Sheffield traitors had prepared *Pikes*, about three times the size of a carving knife, but edged on both sides like a dagger. Their design was to seize the barracks at Sheffield, possess themselves of the arms and then take the town. They gave themselves out to consist of about 1,000 men in Sheffield; but we trust they are not even so numerous. The prisoners were found guilty of administering the unlawful oaths, and sentenced to seven years transportation.

France has demanded of the Batavian Government, that the necessary preparations shall immediately be made for the maintenance of a considerable corps of French troops, which are already on their march for the Dutch Frontiers. This force is to be distributed in the principal towns of Holland, and is, to make part, in the event of war, of a general Expedition against England.

General *Duroc*, who lately set out for Berlin, is charged to require of that Court the most prompt measures with respect to the Electorate of Hanover, in case of War.

Orders, have been dispatched to all the sea ports of France, to hasten the equipment of Ships of the Line and Frigates, and to get in readiness a considerable number of gun sloops and flat-bottomed boats, at Cherburgh and Boulogne: 50,000 men are to be drafted from the interior to march to the sea coasts, which, with the number already there, will, it is said, form an army of 120,000 men.

Passwan Oglou appears to be on the point of again commencing hostilities against the Porte; he has advanced with 5000 men to the frontiers of Wallachia.

PARIS,—1st. April.

They write from Bourdeaux as follows:—"The Chamber of Commerce has received from Paris an assurance, that the renewal of hostilities with England need no longer be feared. On the arrival of this happy news all the colonial commodities, which had risen in price, fell; the equipment of merchant vessels for the colonies proceeds with redoubled activity."

BONAPARTE AND LORD WHITWORTH.

We inserted in our Paper of Friday, an account of the memorable conversation which took place between the FIRST CONSUL of France and Lord WHITWORTH, at the Drawing-room of Madame BONAPARTE, on the 13th. Instant. On that account we place the firmest reliance.

The following statement, however, has been transmitted to this country, from persons high in the confidence of the French Government, and as the French account of this curious transaction, we give it to the public.

The *First Consul* being present at the Drawing-room of Madame *Bonaparte*, which took place on the (22d. Ventose), 13th. March, and having found Lord *Whithworth* and M. de *Marcoff* standing together, said to them.

"We have fought for fifteen years, and it seems there "is a storm gathering at London, which may produce "another War of fifteen years more.—The KING of "ENGLAND has said in his Message to the Parliament, "that France had prepared offensive armaments; he has "been mistaken; there is not in the ports of France, "any considerable force, they having all set out for St. "Domingo. He said there existed some differences be"tween the two Cabinets; I do not know of any. It "is true that *His Majesty* has engaged by Treaty, that "England should evacuate MALTA.—It is possible to "kill the French People, but not to intimidate them."

At the conclusion of the Drawing-room, the English Minister being near the door, the *First Consul* said to him.

"The Duchess of DORSET has passed the most un"pleasant season at Paris, I most ardently wish that "she may pass the pleasant one also; but if it be true "that we are to have War, the responsibility, both in "the sight of God and man, will be on those who "shall refuse to execute the Treaty."

Public opinion granted perhaps too much consequence to *Talleyrand*, by supposing that his demise would give a favourable turn of affairs. This is supposing that *Talleyrand* was permitted to dictate opinions *different* from those of the *First Consul*—a liberty, which, we believe, no man can take in that well governed country.

Cards of Thanks were issued yesterday by the Duke of *Queensburry*, on his *recovery*.

The Earl of *Liverpool* is extremely indisposed, at his house in Hertford-street.

NAVAL COURTS MARTIAL.

We hear that it is in contemplation to render Lieuts. in the Navy eligible to sit on Courts Martial; the measure will obviate much and frequent inconvenience to the service, and will render Courts Martial more consonant to the spirit of our Judicial Code, which directs that the accused shall be tried by a tribunal of his Peers.

MORNING HERALD,—24th. March.

Lord *Melville* went to Walmer Castle on Friday, on a visit to *Mr. Pitt*.

On Saturday came on at Coventry the election of a Member to serve in Parliament for that City in the room of *Nath. Jefferys, Esq.* declared not duly elected by a Committee of the House of Commons. At the close of the poll the numbers stood as follows:

Peter Moore, Esq. 27 | *G. F. Stratton, Esq.* 16.

A *Russian* Gentleman coming out of Covent-Garden Theatre, last night, was *knocked down*, and nearly *run over*, among the great number of carriages.—Complaining to an Englishman, who picked him up, the latter aptly enough replied—,'Sir I see no cause of *complaint*—There is a very natural *antipathy* between the *Russians* and the *Poles*!"

The Duke of *Queensberry* took an airing yesterday about noon, in the Parks.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Extract of a Letter dated 1st. February, 1803.

"The arrival of the French and the departure of the English Ambassador, still occupy the attention of the public. General BRUNE entered the harbour on the 6th. of January, and came on land amidst a discharge of all the artillery of his squadron. On the 10th the French here resident, assembled at the Capuchin Church, where solemn mass was celebrated for the prosperity of the Republic, and the success of the new Ambassador in his commission.

A *Te Deum* was sung at the end of the service. On the side of the Porte, the *Captain Pacha*, or High Admiral of Turkey, has testified the satisfaction of the *Grand Signior*, by distributing, in the name of His Highness, 25,000 okes of fresh meat, and a considerable sum of money, to the French crews.

The *English* received proofs no less substantial of the favour of the Porte, when their Ambassador left Constantinople. The *Sultan* presented to Lord *Elgin* a Sabre richly ornamented with diamonds, and to all his suite, from the Secretary to the meanest servant, presents, of which the greater part were very valuable.

The *Sultan* sent also on board the frigate in which Lord *Elgin* was to sail, several chests filled with the richest stuffs of the Levant, and other Turkish curiosities, to be, in his name, presented to His *Britannic Majesty*.

Lord *Elgin* sailed on the evening of the 16th of Jan. The sabre which he received, is valued at 100,000 piastres; the other presents at 600,000."

By the brig Louis Bonaparte, arrived at Port Royal in three days from Cape Francois, we have accounts from St. Domingo to the 21st. Jan.—By these it appears, that the troops which had then recently arrived from France had been successfully employed in repulsing the Brigands from the immediate vicinage of the Cape, as well as of Port Republican:—the French, however, were greatly distressed for provisions, as all supplies from the interior, had for a length of time been cut off. The Blacks appear to place great dependance on the effects of the climate, which has hitherto proved a powerful ally to them—they harrass the Republicans, and subject them to constant exposure & fatigue, but decline, when they can, any general engagement.

We hear, that Lord Hardwicke, the present Lord Lieut. of Ireland, is shortly to be recalled, and that on his departure the Irish Vice-regal Court is to be *abolished*.—Although the state of the interior may not be affected by the measure (for unfortunately in can scarcely by worse), yet the capital will be greatly injured by it; for the shadow of Majesty, even divested as it is of Power, still combines a degree of attraction, and thereby tends to stimulate the feeble and decrescent Manufactures of the place.

We have received the most favourable accounts from Trinidad, where our informant assures us, upwards of *ten thousand* people of various descriptions have arrived for the purpose of settling, since the Island has been surrendered to Great Britain—several persons of property from Martinique, Tobago, Surinam, Demerara, &c. are amongst the number.

The German College of Princes is now to consist of 131 suffrages, instead of 106, 13 of which are to belong to the King of Prussia, 12 to the Emperor, including those of the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena, 13 to the Elector of Bavaria, eight to the Elector of Hanover, five to the Elector of Saxony, six to the Margravine of Baden, and five to the Duke of Wirtemberg.

In consequence of an order from General Vettori, the Commandant of Florence, all foreigners, of whatever rank or nation, must deliver their passports within twenty-four hours, to the Commandants of Florence, Leghorn, Pisa, Sienna, and Pistoja.

On the late Birth Day of the King of Naples, an order was issued, by which the measures of clemency were farther extended to those who had been concerned in the late political disturbances.

From the gigantic boundaries of the New Louisiana, one would suppose it was intended to colonize it with *antediluvian* MAMMOTHS. While England, however, keeps possession of the *Sea*, this poor little island will still have room for a few *Leviathans* and *Krakens*!

YORK ASSIZES.

THE *Trial of* PHILIP SAMUEL MAISTER, *Esq.* *of Saltcoates, for the Murder of his Daughter.*

The cafe was ftated to the Jury by Mr. Serjeant *Cockell*, in the moft impreffive manner. He ftated the unfortunate prifoner as man of confiderable, and property that the queftion for the Jury to decide was, whether the prifoner was in a ftate of infanity at the time he committed the fatal deed? If he was in a ftate of infanity they could not find the prifoner guilty; becaufe, though they might have no doubt of his having been the caufe of the death of his unfortunate children (his *Son* is alfo dead fince his commitment for the murder of his daughter), yet if there was evidence of his infanity, their verdict muft be—*not guilty*.

The fervants of the prifoner were called as witneffes; they proved, that upon hearing the report of piftols, they fuppofed that their mafter had fhot himfelf; they accordingly went into his room door, and found it locked; they then went and climebd up to the window, and faw that the prifoner had fhot his own chidren. Upon *Smith*, his man-fervant, exclaiming, "Oh! Sir, what have you done?" the prifoner exclaimed, "Done? Don't you feewhat I have done!" The proper meafures were than taken, and the door broke open.

Mr. Parke, on behalf of the prifoner, addreffed the Jury in a ftrain of language and vifible agitation, which, we obferved, made a confiderable impreffion upon every perfon who heard him. He faid he fhould produce before them two witneffes, whofe characters and eminence in their profeffion were fo well known, that he need only mention their names, and the Jury would pay that deference to their teftimony which it fo defervedly merited.

William Smith, butler to the prifoner, proved his having lived with the prifoner upwards of thirteen years; that he was abroad with him, and had no doubt of his infanity, of which he gave feveral inftances; that he was a tender and affectionate father and hufband.

The prifoner's houfekeeper corroborated the above evidence, from the time he had kept houfe, as did likewife the coachman.

Dr. *Willis* was then examined, who faid he remembered vifiting the patient, and thought him labouring under a mental derangement; conftantly occupied by one train of thinking, which could not be driven from his mind, or at leaft that he was not able to divert him from it; and therefor he thought him *partially infane*, liable to fudden fits of phrenzy, in which fits he might commit any act of violence on himfelf or others.

Mr. *Hunter* was then interrogated. The prifoner had been five or fix weeks at York, under his care—faw nothing remarkable in his cafe at the time—that he appeared not fo cheerful as he had formerly been, but to be evidently depreffed in his fpirits—that cheerful fociety, he then thought, might perhaps reftore him; fuch a ftate of mind certainly often terminated in fuicide, but he had never known any one in a fimilar fituation commit violence on others.

The Learned Judge then addreffed the Jury; and after expatiating upon the enormity of the crime for which the prifoner ftood charged, he pointed out to them, how the law had provided in fuch cafes as the prefent; that where a perfon took away the life of another perfon, but at the time of doing fo was in a ftate of infanity, he was not guilty of murder; he (the Learned Judge) was fatisfied, that from the evidence given, the Jury would be fully convinced that the prifoner was in a ftate of infanity at the time of committing this unfortunate crime of which he ftood charged, and would therefore give their verdict accordingly.

The Jury then returned their verdict of—*Not Guilty, on account of his Infanity at the time.*

At the above Affizes, *Henry Dadfon*, for unlawfully enticing an Artificer to go to France, was fentenced to be imprifoned one year, and pay a fine of 500l.

At the Hereford Affizes, *Jane Fletcher*, aged 15, was found guilty of the murder of her new-born male baftard child, and ordered for execution.

An Action is to be tried at the enfuing Wexford Affizes, in which the Rev. *John Montgomery* is Plaintiff, and Mifs *Parker*, of Wexford, is defendant, for breach of promife of marriage. The Lady is niece to Sir *Peter Parker*, and the prefumed defence is, that the plaintiff reprefented himfelf as a relative to the Earl of *Eglinton*, whereas he is the fon of the armourer to the Wexford Militia.

At the Limerick Affizes two men were convicted of being engaged in the late robbery at Colonel *Bouchier's*, and ordered for execution. *Mortogh Ahern* was convicted of the murder of Meffrs. *John Boland*, *James Boland*, *Matthew Boland*, *Edward Boland*, jun. on the night of the 7th of March, 1800. Upon this trial a man, who admitted to have been prefent at the maffacree, appeared as a witnefs for the prifoner at the bar.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD DUN.—Some have derived this word from the French word *donnez*, fignifying *give*, implying a demand of fomething due; and others, among whom is the celebrated Dr. Johnfom, from the Saxon word *dunon*, to *clamour*. Both are wrong. The origin of the word, as related in a periodical work, publifhed in London, nearly a century ago, is fimply this—In the reign of Henry VII. a famous bailiff, named JOE DUN, lived in the town of Lincoln. This man was fo extremely dextrous in his rough bufinefs, that it was ufual, when a perfon refufed to pay his debts, to fay, *Why don't you dun him?* That is, why don't you fend *Dun* to arreft him? And hence the cuftom of calling a perfon, who preffes another for the payment of money, a *Dun*.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE & Co.

ON THE BEACH BETWEEN THE CUSTOM HOUSE, & THE COMPANY'S GRAIN GODOWN.

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 18th. Inftant.

At 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon,

A CARGO OF

PEGUE TIMBER,

LATELY IMPORTED

ON THE SHIP

HECTOR,

Confisting of

SHINBEAMS—DUGGIES—ARTIES-SHEATHING BOARDS, & PIPE-STAVES.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On FRIDAY next, the 19th. Inftant,

At 10 o'Clock,

SOME INVOICES OF

CUTLERY,

TIN WARE,

AND

IRONMONGERY,

Consisting of

ELEGANT Sets of Table Knives and Forks,

Second, Third, and Common Table Knives,

Razors—Penknives—Fine and Common Sciffors,

Pocket Knives,—Locks,

Bolts—Screws, Bench Vices,

Curry Combs—Trunks, Files and Padlocks,

Handles—Rings—Hooks

Hinges—Coopers Rivets,

Tacks—Files—Rafps,

Looking Glaffes—Reading Glaffes,

Spectacles—Telefcopes

Ink Stands Tea Pots—Waiters,

Enameled Boxes—Tea Kettles,

Sauce Pans—Tin Covers,

Camp Kettles, &c. &c. &c.

SOME FURNITURE,

Neat Black-wood ARM CHAIRS, Side BOARDS, COTS, COUCHES, &c. &c.

AND

A few Bottles of

VELNOS VEGETABLE SYROP,

ALSO

A FEW CASES OF

HOLLANDS GIN,

And 50 *Dozen*

OF

ENGLISH CLARET.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On FRIDAY next, the 19th. Inftant,

At 12 o'Clock,

AN ELEGANT DIAMOND HAIR PIN,

Two DIAMOND CENTERS for PEARL NECKLACES, with MOCK PEARLS,

A pair of BRILLIANT BRACELET FASTUNEDES.

Advertisement,

BRANSON, JONES & REDDY,

RESPECTFULLY INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC,

THAT THEY HAVE PURCHASED

and are now receiving from

MR. BERNARD,

CHIEF OFFICER

OF THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SHIP

WEXFORD,

AND

Mr. LANE, SURGEON of Do.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

MILITARY, HESSIAN, JOCKEY and HALF BOOTS,

Ladies and Gentlemen's SHOES,

CHILDREN'S SHOES,

Superfine Black Round HATS,

CAVALRY GREY CLOTH, Blue Ditto—Yellow Ditto—and white CASSIMERE,

HOSIERY, a general affortment.

Ladies Black Silk GLOVES, Silk GLOVES and MITTS,

GLASS WARE, a general affortment,

OILMAN'S STORES, a general affortment,

CHEESE BUTTER & TONGUES,

A few Pieces of Superfine INDIA DIMITY,

Maxwell's & Key's CLARET & PORT,

ALE from *Hodgson*, in CASKS and BOTTLES,

Wryghtes BITTERS,

A few Dozen of very fine CYDER,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

PERFUMERY,

Horfe Whips, Ladies Riding Whips, and half Hunters,

Gunpowder in Glazed Cannifters with Locks,

Copper Flafks — Shot Belts — Screw Drivers, Lock Vices—Cleaning Rods for Guns in Joints— Piftol Rods with Ball forcers — Flint Cafes — Flints —Piftol Flafks—and Agates.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY BRANSON JONES & REDDY,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On SATURDAY next, the 20th. Inft.

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'Clock,

AN INVOICE OF

GLASS-WARE,

AND

SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

At 12 o'Clock,

TEN DOZENS OF

FRENCH CLARET,

A PALANKEEN and DOOLY, a BANDY—with HOOD, HORSE, and HARNESS.

Advertisement.

WRIGHT BRANSON & FRANCK,

ON the part of themfelves, as well as for the Firms of WRIGHT and HURST, —WRIGHT HURST and BRANSON—& WRIGHT & BRANSON, have to inform, all thofe who ftand INDEBTED to the above Concerns, that unlefs immediate Payment is made to Mr. JOHN WRIGHT the Attorney for the faid Firms—They will be neceffiated, at the end of this Month, to hand over to their Attorney, every Unfettled Account.

They truft and hope, fuch Steps will be prevented, by thofe who Stand Indebted—favoring Mr. JOHN WRIGHT with Orders for their refpective Balances which have by Mr. JOHN WRIGHT, very frequently been Solicited to be difcharged without effect.

Madras 17th. Auguft 1803.

Advertisement.

EVERY Outftanding Balance, d[...] BRANSON JONES and RE[...] in their Auction-Room, will (unl[...] vioufly fettled) On the 1ft. Day[...] tember Enfuing, be placed in[...] of their Attorney, for imm[...] very.

Madras 17th [...]

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 18th. Auguft,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'Clock,

AN INVOICE OF

CUT TUMBLERS,

WINE & WATER GLASSES,

MADEIRA & CLARET DO.

BLUE BUTTER BASONS, &c. &c.

A QUANTITY OF

HAIR POWDER AND POMATUM,

HOSIERY,—HATS,—CHINTZ,

AND

PIECE GOODS,

OF DIFFERENT KINDS,

AND

SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

The Sale

OF

THE SHIP

FRIENDSHIP,

ADVERTISED

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

IS UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED TO

MONDAY, the 22d. Inftant,

ON WHICH DAY

SHE WILL BE PUT UP

IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

Advertisement.

BRANSON JONES and REDDY,

HAVE FOR SALE.

REAL Hollands GIN, in 15 Cafe Bottles, per Cafe 10 Pagodas,

MADEIRA WINE, of very Goo[d] Quality, per Dozen 5 Pagodas,

THEY HAVE LIKEWISE RECEIVE[D]

A few Pieces of very fine LON[G] CLOTH and IZREAS, frefh from t[he] Loom.

Advertisement.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Mr. WILLIAM CALDWELL

BEGS leave to inform his FRIEN[DS] and the PUBLIC in general, that [he] carries on Bufinefs as formerly in the

COMMISSION LINE

AT THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

where he likewife accomodates, CAPT[AINS,] OFFICERS and PASSENGERS of Ind[ia] men, with genteel *Board* and *Lodging.*

☞ Ships fupplied with FRESH PRO[VI]SIONS—Live Stock &c. on the moft r[easo]nable terms.

Cape, 9th. May 180[...]

Eleventh Asylum

AND

ROAD LOTTE[RY]

FIRST DAY's DRAWIN[G]

IN THE

SECOND CL[ASS]

MONDAY, the 15th. [...]

No. 287 a Prize of [...]

Nos. 2538 4389 55[...]

Pagod[...]

Prizes of 30 [...]

14 [...]

60[...]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, *the* 17*th*. *Auguſt*, 1803.

GIBRALTAR,—3*d*. *March*.

" The *Hector*, of 74 guns, arrived this morning from Malta. The *Donegal*, Sir *Richard Strachan*, had arrived at Malta before the *Hector* ſailed. Sir *Richard Bickerton* & his ſquadron were all well.

" Two Dutch line of battle ſhips arrived at Cadiz the day before yeſterday.

" We are happy to learn from Malta, that there is every appearance of our keeping the iſland. We know from thence now, that the *Donegal* carried no orders for the evacuation.

Sir *Thomas Dyer* arrived here to day from England, by land, on a *half official* viſit to his Royal Highneſs.

"The *Belleiſle*, of 74 guns, has juſt come into the bay from England.

CHATHAM,—25th March.

Orders were received here this morning to get the Block Ships ready for the *defence* of the Thames and Medway with all expedition, to effect which, extra hands are to be entered in the different claſſes of workmen.

MONITEUR,—24*th*. *March*.

The Dey of Algiers having received 80,000 piaſtres from Spain, and very conſiderable preſents from Denmark, ſent for Citizen *Thainville* and ſaid to him, That—*all the world ſent him money, but the Chief Conſul*; that neverthelefs, France in all time paſt had been in the habit of making him preſents. Citizen *Thainville* ſhewed him the paſſage in his letter written to the C[h]ief *Conſul*, and carried by Adjutant General *Hullin*, by which the Dey had diſclaimed all pretenſions to preſents.—[Th]is anſwer put the Dey in a furious paſſion, & [re]turned a threatning anſwer.

This news being received at Paris, the Miniſter of the Marine diſpatched the two frigates la Corneille and le Rhin to Algiers. Citizen *Gourdon*, who had the command of the diviſon, was ordered to bring home to France the Commiſſary General and his family, to inform the Dey, that if war was once declared, it might not always be in his power to make peace, and to tell him that we know when and in what manner war begins, but that we do not always when and in what manner it will end.

The diviſion arrived at Algiers in the month of Ventoſe. Immediately the grandees and the people of the regency ran in crowds to the Dey's palace, to repreſent to him what calamities threatened their country. The Dey ſent for the Commiſſary General, and aſked him for what purpoſe the frigates came there? Citizen *Thainville* announced that the commander had orders to carry him back to France. "You wiſh then (ſaid the Dey) to be at war with me? no, (replied Citizen Thainville,) but the *Chief Conſul is too powerful to be your Tributary*." After ſome altercation the Dey added—"Let him pay nothing then—I wiſh to be at peace with him. Write to him that I recede from my demand."

The point was thus terminated at once. The Commiſſary General was led back amidſt the acclamations of the mob, that had gathered round the Dey's palace, and manifeſted the ſtrongeſt deſire to remain at peace with France. He keeps his ſituation, and the frigates have returned to France.

No addition has as yet been made to the Staff, in conſequence of our military preparations, neither has Government yet accepted the proffered ſervice of the Volunteer Corps.

HOUSE of COMMONS—6*th*. *April*,

CARMARTHEN COUNTY ELECTION.

Sir James M. Pulteney reported from the Committee appointed to try the merits of the conteſted Election for the County of Carmarthen, that John Hamlin Williams Eſq *was duly elected*; but that the Petitions did not appear to the Committee to be frivolous or vexatious.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED ELECTION.

Lord Harvey reported from the Committee on the conteſted Election for Berwick-upon-Tweed, that John Fordyce and Thomas Hall, Eſq. were *not duly elected*, and that the ſaid Election was void; but that none of the Petitions were frivolous or vexatious.

Soon after Lord Elgin's departure from Conſtantinople, a frigate was diſpatched to overtake him, for the purpoſe of delivering to him two ſwords, of rich and beautiful workmanſhip, preſents from the Sultan to the King and Prince of Wales.

Prince Pignatelli, a Neapolitan of diſtinguiſhed loyalty, on paſſing through Paris on his way to England, was ſubject to the greateſt indignity from the Chief Conſul—He and his Princeſs were thrown into priſon, and remained there three weeks, when the Lady, formerly Mrs. N—n, of Suſſex, was claimed by Lord Whitworth, as an Engliſh ſubject, in conſequence of which they were liberated, but ordered to quit Paris in twelve hours.

General Ralph Dundas has offered to ſerve, in caſe of invaſion, without pay, or to put himſelf at the head of his own regiment, and ſerve as Colonel.

Dr. Bairi, a Phyſician of Fojano, in Tuſcany, has diſcovered, that by the addition of three ounces of pulverized quicklime to one pound of gunpowder, its force is augmented one third. No farther preparation is required but to boil the whole together till the ſurface no longer appears white.

KENT ASSIZES,

Maidstone,—17th. March.

Lawrence Innis was indicted for the wilful murder of John Price, at Greenwich, on the 21ſt. of January laſt. This was a caſe of the moſt ſavage and ferocious barbarity we ever recollect to have heard in a Court of Juſtice. The priſoner and the deceaſed were both penſioners in Greenwich Hoſpital, and the following is the accoun[t] of the tranſaction by the witneſſes. James M[i]llar ſaid he was a Greenwich Penſioner, and [h]is birth was in the Clarence Ward; his cab[i]n was next to that in which the deceaſed ſle[pt]. On Tueſday night, the 20th. of Jahuary la[ſ]t, juſt as he was in bed, he heard the priſoner an[d] the deceaſed come up the gallery together; th[e]y were talking; the deceaſed ſaid to the priſon[er], " Go to bed, and then there will be no more [...]on't." The priſoner replied, " I won't." The priſoner then went away to the fire-place in [t]he hall, but ſoon returned to the cabin-door of the deceaſed, and called out " Price! Price! Jack, Jack!" The deceaſed did not anſwer; the pri[ſ]oner went away, but returned a ſecond time, and called out as before. The deceaſed then anſwered him, and ſaid to the priſoner, " You will prepare to appear before the Captain of the Month to-morrow—I have you upon the compl[a]int, for ſtriking me to-day at the Tyger's Head, in London-ſtreet." To this the priſoner replied, " Then you have done me, have you?—Bu[t] d—n for you, I'll do you in return." The pri[ſ]oner accompanied theſe words by a blow, which knocked the deceaſed down. The deceaſed called out Murder, upon which the witneſs jumped out of bed, and the priſoner was

ſecured; and the next morning he was carried before the Committee, and mulcted two month's tobacco-money for his ill-behaviour. At night the murder was committed while the deceaſed was aſleep.

James Bryan gave evidence as follows;—I lay in the ſame cabin with the deceaſed; we were talking together not ten minutes before he was murdered.—The priſoner's cabin was nearly oppoſite to ours. I heard the priſoner open our door ſoftly, and he looked in; we appeared both aſleep. As ſoon as he looked in, he went away towards the hall fire place. He had on a great coat, and two night-caps. He came back, and when he came in our cabin he looked at me attentively. He again went away, and returned with the poker. He turned round, and gave me another attentive look, and immediately after ſtruck Price five or ſix heavy blows on the head. At the firſt blow his head craſhed, but I don't know whether the others hit him. As ſoon as he had done it, he again turned and looked at me; but I lay ſtill as though aſleep. He then went out, and hauled the door ſoftly after him, but did not lock it. As ſoon as he was gone I got up, gave the alarm, and the priſoner was ſecured.

The priſoner, in defence, ſaid, that the witneſſes were in a conſpiracy againſt him. The deceaſed, he ſaid, had come to his door with the poker in his hand, and attempted to ſtrike him with it, but that he wrenched it from him, and gave him a knock on the head with it. He added, that after the accident the witneſs Bryan had undreſſed the deceaſed, and put him in his bed, to make it be believed that he, the priſoner, had murdered him ſleeping.

The Jury, without a moment's heſitation, found him *Guilty*, and the Learned Judge proceeded immediately to pronounce the ſentence of the law.

He obſerved, that he never ſaw a caſe of clearer malice, or one more ſhocking to the feelings of humanity. Britiſh ſeamen had in general a high ſenſe of honour, and would revolt from the thought of murdering a "*ſleeping enemy*," far leſs a meſſmate and companion. He then pronounced Sentence, that the priſoner ſhould be hanged and diſſected.

The priſoner ſeemed very little affected, and exhibited ſtrong ſymptoms of a brutal and ſavage nature.

The Plenipotentiary of a Duke of *Savoy*, on delivering his credentials to our *James* the Firſt, being aſked by the King how long the Houſe of *Savoy* had been in poſſeſſion of Piedmont, anſwered, that ſuch an event could not poſſibly be traced up; when one of the Courtiers humourſly obſerved, that if the Plenipo had looked into the Pentateuch, he probably might have found it in the account that *Moſes* gave of the Antideluvian Potentates. Another time, *James* having told the ſame Envoy that the Duke his maſter, on a particular occaſion, which he mentioned, had not acted according to the laws of *Civil Society*, he appeared exceedingly ſurpriſed to hear it, declaring that there was *no ſuch place* in the territory of his Sovereign. Why, rejoined King *James*, do you not know what *Civil Society* is? Yes, pleaſe your Majeſty, I think it is a province that belongs to the Republic of Venice, but not to my maſter.

LONDON,—28*th*. *March*,

The diſpatches for Fort St. George, by the ſhip *Union*, were finally cloſed at the Eaſt India Houſe on Saturday, & delivered to the Purſer.

LONDON,—8th. April.

We this morning received the Hamburgh Paper with the Manifeſto of Bonaparte, which we lay without comment before our Readers.

MANIFESTO.

Inſerted in the Hamburgh Correſpondenten of the 30th. ult.—by the order of the Firſt Conſul.

" For ſeveral months paſt, a Paper-war has been carried on between the French and Engliſh Journaliſts and Pamphleteers. This was in a manner the laſt dying embers of an extinguiſhed conflagaration; the laſt comfort of a deſpairing Faction; the nouriſhment of pitiful paſſions, or of hungery Scribblers. The French Government was, therefore, not diſpoſed to conſider it a matter of importance, although ſome difficulties prevailed, with reſpect to the complete execution of the Treaty of Amiens, yet France relied on the juſtice of Britain, and employed herſelf excluſively in the reſtoration of her Colonies. Truſting to the ſanctity of Treaties, ſhe diſperſed the remnant of her Maritime Power, which had been ſacrificed to the Engliſh fleets.

" Suddenly appears a ſolemn Meſſage from the Cabinet of St. James's, and informs all Europe, that France is making immenſe preparations in her harbours and in thoſe of Holland; a propoſal is made in Parliament, to grant extraordinary means of defence to the King of England, ſuch as are conſiſtent with the ſecurity of the Britiſh Empire, and with the honour of the three Crowns.

The ſudden appearance of ſuch a Meſſage, renders it doubtful, whether it is the effect of Treaſon, or Inſanity, or of Imbecility. If on the one hand, we caſt a view on the Ports of France, and take a retroſpect of their Naval Armaments, which conſiſt only of a few ſhips of the Line and ſome Frigates, deſtined for different Colonies; and on the other contemplate the harbours of England filled with a formidable Naval Power, we are tempted to believe, that the Meſſage of the King of England implies merely a coarſe irony, if this farce were not unworthy of the majeſty of Government.

On conſidering the influence of Factions, in a Country boaſting of its Liberty, it may be ſuppoſed that the King of England has only yielded to weakneſs, if weakneſs were compatible with the principal qualification of a King———, conſequently there remain no other national motives than thoſe of diſhoneſty; of avowed enmity to the French Nation; of perjury, and a deſire of publicly violating a ſolemn Treaty, in order to retain advantages, the renunciation of which is demanded by the Honour of France, and by the faith of Treaties.

" On reading this Meſſage, we believe we exiſt in the times of thoſe Treaties which the Vandals concluded with the degenerated Romans; when Power ſupplied the place of Public Faith; when the Enemy to be aſſailed was previouſly calumniated with *armed precipitation*.

In the modern ſtate of civilization, there is a certain reſpect which a great Monarch, a poliſhed people owe to each other; even though it conſiſted only in finding a reaſonable pretext for an unjuſt War. But here every thing is fictitions, clumſy, and unjuſt; eternal warfare will follow a ſhocking War: the more unjuſt the attack, the more irreconcilable muſt be the hatred.

" Such a piece of news would doubtleſs excite the indignation of Europe. When Engliſhmen themſelves, who are not completely dazzled by national pride, ſigh on this occaſion; the Times calls the Peace of Amiens an *Armiſtice*, and has publiſhed the moſt bloody ſatire on the Government which is defends: the ſudden fall of the public funds, is the firſt omen of thoſe calamities which may follow the violation of all the ſocial rights.

" The French are rendered indignant, rather than terrified, by Engliſh menace. Their defeats have not reduced their ſpirit, nor have their victories contributed to their effeminacy: In a War apparently endleſs, they have ſeen all Europe conſpiring againſt them. Their perſeverance, their bravery, and the dextrous activity of their Government, have terminated that conteſt.

This War would have a different object. France will fight for the Liberty of the nations of Europe, and for the ſanctity of *their* Treaties, and if the Engliſh Government wiſhes to render it a national War, is may eaſily happen that their naval power, now ſo formidable, might be unable to decide alone the fate of England, and to enſure her victory.

" The French, ſupported by their juſt cauſe and being powerful from the confidence which they repoſe in their Government, are not deterred by new expences, and new ſacrifices, which this war will neceſſarily occaſion: their ſyſtem of finances, more ſimple and leſs pompous than that of London, is the more ſecure: all their ſtrenght lies in their ſoil and in their courage.

" On the firſt publication of the Engliſh Meſſage, the views of the world were directed to the cabinet of the Thuilleries; the leaſt movements of it obtained a character of importance; the moſt indefinite expreſſions were caught with avidity. Each expected with impatience the aſſembly appointed for the preſentation of ſtrangers, which occurs on one of the Sundays every month, at the Drawing-room of Madame Bonaparte; each was prepared to draw from it, concluſions in his own way. It was as ſplendid as uſual.

The Firſt Conſul, who appeared on this occaſion, ſaid, on entering the room, to the Engliſh Ambaſſador, who ſtood at the ſide of Count De Markof: " Now we have been fighting for twelve years, a ſtorm appears to riſe in London, and they are inclined to fight twelve years longer. The King of England ſays, that " France " in making immenſe Naval preparations; he has been " led into error.

" In the French ports there is not a ſingle armament " of any conſequence; the whole fleet has ſailed for *St.* " *Domingo* and the Colonies. With reſpect to the ports " of Holland which are likewiſe quoted in the Meſſage, " there is only one armament under the command of " General Victor; and all Europe knows its deſtina- " tion to *Louiſiana*.

" The King farther obſerves, that differences prevail " between the Cabinets of Paris and London. I know " of none. It is true, England ought to evacuate *Malta*; " and *Malta* has not been evacuated; and His Britannic Majesty is bound to that effect by the moſt " ſolemn Treaty ever concluded: there can be no doubt " reſpecting the ſpeedy evacuation of this Iſland.

" Is it intended to intimidate the French people by " warklike preparation? It is poſſible to kill, but not " to intimidate them.

" The Engliſh Miniſtry, wiſh to retain *Malta* for ſeven " years longer; ſuch a propoſal was inſulting, and no " Treatie ought to be concluded, which it is not in- " tended to fulfil."

" If it ſhould prove to be true that we muſt have " War, the reſponſibility will excluſively fall upon " thoſe who deny their own ſignatures; becauſe they " heſitate to fulfil treaties which they have concluded." Theſe words of the Firſt Conſul require no commentary; they ſufficiently explain his preſent opinion, his paſt conduct, and his reſolution for the future. It is only neceſſary to compare them with the procraſtications, the duplicity, the intrigues, and the Meſſage of of the Engliſh Government, in order to decide on the juſtice of the diſpute."

SPORTING.

In the laſt Sporting Magazine is given the head of Dick Knight (as he is familiarly called), the celebrated huntſman to Earl Spencer. The Editors of that work not being furniſhed in time with the particulars of Mr. Knight's life, ſupplied its place by the following:—

" Having mentioned Earl Spencer as his late maſter, we take permiſſion to *threw off* a little, in order to fill up the ſpace intended for the particulars of Mr. Knight's celebrity, unavoidably delayed till next month; and that h[illegible] by remarking, that his Lordſhip has been th[illegible] the patron, not only of Mr. Knight, but of ſome of the firſt *Huntſmen* in the kingdom. Indeed, the ſuperiority of his judgment, when at the head of a great *hunting* eſtabliſhment, has rendered his name immortal. It was Earl Spencer, who, with a certain degree of perſpicuity and penetration, firſt employed that unrivalled *huntſman*, Nelſon; who diſcovered how admirably adapted he was for a *long chace*; and how invariably and invincibly determined he was, at all times, to be *in at the death*.

" When Nelson took the field and threw off, the well-trained *pack* were ſo exact, and ſo perfect in *diſcipline*, that not a hound gave *challenge* upon *drag*, till they were ſure to run up to *their game* and bring it *to view*. Upon breaking covert he was always at the *head* of the *hounds*, to prevent even a *chance* of their being at *fault*; and would ſooner hazard *his life* at the moſt *dangerous leaps*, than ſuffer the diſgrace of the pack's *being beat*.—He had formerly been *whipper-in* to that famous old *ſportſman* John Jervis, and from him, with his own native courage, caught the ſpirit of looking *danger in the face*. No *weather*, however *dreadful*, prevented his taking the field, or continuing the *chace*. When the *game was a foot*, his pack was remarkable for their *ſpeed*, and were never known *to tire*; of which they gave ample proof in a *tedious drag* with a light, fluctuating, and uncertain *ſcent*; till the *leading hound*, beginning *to feather*, at the entrance of the Nile, *a challenge* enſued.—The exhilarating ſound rallied the *pack to a point*. They entered the *Aboukir Coppice*, when the *game* was *unkennelled*; and, after a few *ſhort* and *ſhifting* turns in *covert*, brought to *view*: when one of the moſt *deſperate chaces* took place ever recorded in the *annals of ſporting*. Nelſon, and the whippers-in, took every thing *in ſtroke*; the pack, with the moſt unprecedented courage, *lay ſide by ſide*, and might have been covered *with a ſheet*; the *ſcent lay well*, and they continued running *breaſt high*, without *a check* (except once for a few minutes) for *near eight hours*, when, nature being quite exhauſted, the hounds, exulting, ran into *their game*; and Nelſon, ſecured *the bruſh*; after ſuſtaining more difficulties than ever were known upon any former occaſion.—Lord Spencer has likewiſe had the good fortune of ſelecting many other *celebrated huntſmen*, who have done equal honor to the diſtinct and ſeparate *packs* they had the happineſs to lead. Witneſs the Duncans, the Keith, the Warrens, &c. &c. who never *drew bit* until up to their game, and were *in at the death*.

" While on this ſubject, it may not be inapplicable to mention, that a Young Fellow, who was formerly in the *hunting ſtables* of Old Digby, and it is thought, would have made an excellent *huntſman*, has lain out of place for more than *ten years*.—The lad has *great* relations, and a good character; but could never get a *ſituation*.

Ignorance in High Life.—The marriage of a Princeſs of the Blood Royal in France being the ſubject of converſation, ſome perſon aſked, " who was to furniſh the Epithalamium." " There, " ſaid the *Duc de Tremes*, " ſome perſon is always interfering with my province—I will do it myſelf." " How will your Grace contrive that," was the anſwer.—" I will make it (ſaid he) of *crimſon velvet*, decorated with a rich *gold fringe!*"

The ſame Duke, who was Governor of the Palace, and Com[illegible]troller, found fault with a young Actreſs [illegible] *ſixteen*, Mademoiſelle *Quinault*, for attempting the *young* and *amorous* parts. " It is impertinent (ſaid he) in ſuch an infant to aſſume the parts of Madame *Dangeville*, who has been in poſſeſſion of them theſe *forty* years!"

On the 23d. Feb. there was a ball and ſupper at the Court of Berlin, in honour of the birthday of Her Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Prince *Henry* of Pruſſia. In the midſt of the dance, and juſt before ſupper, the *Queen* withdrew, under pretence of wanting ſome repoſe. Supper was ended, & the dances recommenced, when quite unexpectedly the lady of the Bedchember, the counteſs *Von Voſs*, appeared in the Hall, and announced the fortunate delivery of the *Queen* of a young *Princeſs*.

The Aſſizes for the County of Surrey commenced this morning at Kingſton. The Calendar is one of the heavieſt ever remembered both as to number and atrocity of the offences. There are 99 commitments already: among them are Cragg & the two boy chimney-ſweeps, for the murder of *Matthews*, the Dulwich Hermit; *Samuel Stillwell*, for the murder of his wife, & *Robert Johnſon* & *William Blaikey*, for the *murder* of *Edward Dolly*, at Cheam; one for *bigamy*, one for a *rape*, three for *forgery*, three for feloniouſly *firing* Houſes and barns, &c. at Mertſham, two women for *child ſtripping*, three men for horſe-ſtealing, two for returning from tranſportation, 11 for highway & footpad robberies, and 19 for burglaries, the remainder are for larcenies of various deſcriptions.

The French ladies, it has been remarked, do not exactly *ſquare* their conduct with their *ſhawls* —the department of their huſbands ſeems at leaſt calculated to make it—*as broad as it is long!*

The new French *Cardinals* are thought to be only an old ſort of *Cloak* revived.